

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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1.

The infantry manual Strelkovye Ustavy (Rifle Regulations) is issued each year by the Ministry of Armed Forces in Moscow with up-to-date changes, and is the latest manual

Attack Tactics

2.

The HV MG Co does not participate in artillery preparations.

(c) HV MGs are placed at the flanks of infantry units in assault and in battle in the depths of the enemy defense.

~~CLASSIFICATION SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION~~

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ARMY review completed.

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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3.

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The 82-mm and the 120-mm mortars did participate in artillery preparations

82-mm and 120-mm mortars were emplaced one to three km behind the infantry.

the forward observer system and communications system for mortar units are the same as that used by the artillery. Each unit commander is the forward observer for his unit and has with him from one to three officers, two radio men, two telephone men, two reconnaissance men and two messengers. The unit commander directs the missions to be fired by radio or telephone.

4.

57-mm guns are at all times (assault, combat in depth, pursuit) with the infantry (usually on flanks of infantry) and have the mission of protecting the infantry from tanks. They do not participate in artillery preparation unless an enemy tank threat exists.

5.

The Division Commander selects departure position and assembly areas in accordance with terrain, time on hand before the attack, camouflage possibility, etc.

6.

Command posts of all levels of command (div, regt, bn, and co) are located as far forward toward the front lines as possible. Unit commanders act as FO for their units, observe effects of fire and direct the progress of battle from this position. Personnel making up the various level command posts are as follows:

- (a) The Division Command Post is composed of the Div Commander, Deputy Commander, Deputy for Artillery, one Rcn officer, two to three radiomen, two to three telephone men, two to three rcn men, and two to three messengers.
- (b) The Regiment Command Post is composed of the Regt Commander, Deputy Commander, Deputy for Artillery, one Rcn officer, two radiomen, two telephone men, two rcn men and two messengers.

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- (c) The Battalion Command Post is composed of the Bn Commander, one Rcn officer, one to two radiomen, one to two telephone men, one to two rcn men, and one to two messengers.

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7.

no combat teams are formed for special missions.

8.

no direct knowledge as to the communications system used by units other than artillery.

Supported troops request fire on a particular target through their unit commander who relays the request via telephone or radio to the supporting artillery. radio or telephone communications are maintained between the infantry and artillery from battery level up. Semaphore, messengers and rocket flares were also used. one radio receiver-transmitter set was assigned to the Battery Commander for communication with higher headquarters and with his reconnaissance men. A second set was assigned to the reconnaissance men to maintain contact with the Battery Commander. the range of this set was about 10 km.

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The 2d L Arty Brigade had a new secret 1950 model radio receiver-transmitter. it looked to be approximately 15 x 15 x 10 inches in size, and was equipped with a telephone and a Morse code key.

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9.

A mortar FO can radio or telephone to the Deputy for Artillery at regt or division level, who will, if he considers it necessary, order artillery fire on the target pointed out by the mortar FO.

10.

57-mm AT guns organic to an infantry bn are controlled by the battalion. Regimental AT guns are under centralized regimental control even when supporting battalions.

11.

All field and AAA guns are used as AT guns if the necessity arises. The overall unit commander (an infantry officer), with the assistance of the Deputy for Artillery, organizes and coordinate AT defenses. Artillery fires in a direct fire role only when directed to do so by the Deputy for Artillery.

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12.

The Division Commander selects men (number unknown) from various sub-units of division for security zone troops.

Special Operations

13.

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Tanks and SP's are always with the infantry and participate in all operations.

14.

15.

All infantry troops are trained in mountain warfare. Regular training includes rope climbing, ladder climbing and mountain tactics. regular Soviet Infantry troops composed of Georgians and Caucasians fought crack German Alpine Mountain troops in the Caucasus and defeated the German mountain units,

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16.

Regimental and divisional engineers build bridges and provide special inflated pneumatic boats for infantry troops. Infantry troops also improvise, ie, build log rafts, etc, to cross rivers.

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